

D 9478(c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 9543(C)

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SUBJECT:

Activities of Herald Kurt ECKELMAN, alias
SANDER, alias SANDEROFF.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
G. K. Eckelman takes over his friend Antonin		
KOLACEK's flat, No. 182/52 Route Magniny.	Sp. Br. Regy.	D. 9543(C)
Attempt by Glathe & Witt. (German firm) to		
dispose of stock of Mauser pistols.	--	D9478(C)
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Sy/1664*,
REPORT

Date February 29, 1940.

Subject (in full) Gerald Kurt Eckelman.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by D.I. Crewford

Attached is a photograph of Gerald Kurt Eckelman, subject of the attached file. It was taken in January, 1939 when he attempted to evade the Customs Authorities at Dong Dang on the border of French Indo China.

FILE

C. 39

M. McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 90M-14
LWK/

CONFIDENTIAL SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
DRAWER
REPORT

File No. 9474(c)

S.I. Special Branch, ~~Shanghai~~

Date December 11, 1939

Subject. Sergeant Kurt Mekelman alias Karl Lund

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

D
Z

DC Crime
Information
J.R.

C.I.
To see.



Seen. *[Signature]*

FILE

See D 9474(c)

On October 5, 1939, a cable addressed to the Commissioner of Police, was received from the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon requesting particulars of one named Karl Lund, detained for passport irregularities. It was ascertained that while in Shanghai, he had represented himself as Captain Knutsen, and a copy of a Special Branch report on his activities was sent to Rangoon on October 7. On November 14, a further letter was sent to the Commissioner of Police from the War Department, Rangoon, to the effect that Lund had not awaited the result of enquiries but had left by air for Penang. It was then ascertained that Karl Lund alias Knutsen arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. "Tegelsberg" on October 23, 1939, and gave his address as c/o American Exporters, Room 513, 51 Canton Road, a firm under the name of Louis Raisin alias Raisouin, a Russian born naturalized American Jew whose passport No. 175921 was issued in Washington in 1925. He was married in Germany in 1923 and divorced in Shanghai in 1925. Raisin has never been regarded as a well behaved citizen by the American Consulate General. On October 27, 1939 information was submitted by the Special Branch to the effect that a German firm Messrs. Glathe and Witt of 410 Szechuen Road were attempting to dispose of a stock of 350 military tyle Mauser pistols each with 300 rounds of ammunition and two magazines at the price of £8.0.0.

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Made by.

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per pistol. At the time it was also said that the firm was desirous of selling the stock to some Chinese Government institution or authorized person with the knowledge of the local Japanese Command. One Ritsch, a German refugee and Robert Lee, a Eurasian were said to be Reisin's associates in transacting for the purchase of this stock. Recently it had been reported that the deal was concluded at the price arranged. Lund's association with Reisin therefore gave rise to immediate suspicion, additional impetus being given by a report that Lund was known in the interior as a disciple of Sven Hedin who besides being a well publicized explorer is also notorious for his adventures in international espionage. With this in view instructions were issued that Lund should be watched.

On October 16, 1939, the Commissioner of Police was requested by the American Consul General to supply information regarding one Gerold Kurt Eckelman alias Sander alias Sanderoff, said to be interested in obtaining passport visas for other people. A report was submitted stating with details that Eckelman's activities gave rise to suspicion. Since that time, a full dossier on the career of Eckelman has been received, which owing to its length must necessarily be summarized.

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Gerold Kurt Jokelman alias Sanderoff alias Sanders alias Uskolon alias Northquist alias Marcuist. German father, Swedish mother, married to a Japanese now residing at 182 Route Manigny, Apartment 32 claims to have been commander of a German U-Boat during the last war, also claims to have been in the Chinese Air Force in support of which claim he produces photographs taken allegedly in Hankow where he is in the company of General Chiang Kai Shek and other notables, states that he is private advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. Regarding his career in general there appears to be no doubt that he has made a very good living by constructing codes for various individuals and countries and it would appear that he has actually worked in some capacity for the National Government. Probably as a main occupation or a sideline he has indulged in criminal activities but there is no evidence that he has received a tithe of the punishment merited. The highlight of his criminal career came at the end of 1938 and the beginning of 1939 when with the utmost plausibility he persuaded the Anderson Galleries of New York, curio dealers, to part with US.\$29,000, as preliminary part payment for the Chinese Imperial treasures. From the evidence adduced by one

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source, it is suggested that Eckelman is a maniac or a dangerous criminal, from another that he is a spy for the Japanese.

Recently, upon enquiries made and observation duty, it was ascertained that Karl Lund, alias Capt. Knutsen the subject of the first part of this report is no other than Gerold Eckelman, so to the growing list of Eckelman's aliases may be added those of Lund and Knutsen. In an endeavour to prove this, contact was made with Eckelman in the "Blue Paradise," a night resort situated on Longshan Road in the Eastern District where the reason for the initial confusion of the two personalities was apparent. Whereas the only available photographs of Eckelman showed him to be a fair haired light complexioned individual with rimless glasses, the role of Capt. Knutsen in the Blue Paradise showed him to be a black bearded black haired individual with horn rimmed spectacles. The reason for his presence there seemed to be the German refugee girls in attendance. During the early part of the night he was a genial visitor to Shanghai enjoying the night life, but as time wore on and under the influence of several hot rums, he began to boast of many

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achievements, summarized below :

He was a personal friend of General Chiang Kai Shek and an agent for the National Government. At the beginning of the evening, he was an American citizen but later produced a Swedish passport in the name of Knutsen. He had flown to Japan and back a few days previously on important business. He was also well connected with the Japanese both locally and in Japan. He was in the preliminary preparations to torpedo the "Idzumo" and claimed that one Robertson, an American lost his life in the actual attempt on the Idzumo. He was personal pilot to General Chiang Kai Shek and later saw service with the Chinese Air Force at Hangchow and Hankow. A few months ago he discussed important aviation business with Hilaire du Berrier in Hongkong (Hilaire du Berrier a few months ago was reported to have signed a further contract with the Chinese Air Force). He appeared to have an extensive knowledge of aviation, and claimed to have landed his own plane on the Racecourse from Lungwa on the first day of the 1937 hostilities, stating that General Matsui broke his promise on this occasion by allowing anti-aircraft to open fire on him. (The name of this aviator was then given as R. Hamilton Lewis).

no, later

see 289110 //

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At the beginning of the evening Eckelman adopted a pro-British attitude, but later stated that the Allies would either lose the war or be forced into an ignominious compromise within nine months, and in any case India would be lost. On this point he claimed acquaintance with Mahatma Gandhi and the other India leaders.

The conclusions gained are that Eckelman is an excellent raconteur and an accomplished linguist. In the places visited he spoke German, English, Russian, French, Japanese and Chinese with equal facility. He appeared to be in funds and drove a 1930 Oldsmobile coupe, licence No. 7130 (registered in the name of Karl Lund).

His flat at 132/52 route Manigny leased by Louis Reisin has an interesting origin. It was formerly occupied by Antonin Kolacek, once a member of the staff of the Czechoslovakian Consulate in Shanghai who transferred his allegiance to Germany after the conquest of the former country. The contempt of his friends is believed to have been the reason for inducing him to leave Shanghai. Another point is that one of Eckelman's contacts in Shanghai is a Russian named Baronoff whose wife Angela is said to be living with a foreign naval officer at No. 167 rue Admiral Courbet. Angela is the daughter of a former brothel keeper, and was

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employed in a hospital until she in turn commenced to live an irregular life. Further enquiries regarding this angle of Bokelman's activities are in progress. The report that he is in possession of a colt. 38 cannot be confirmed.

C. 11/12.

Im. Brown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Subject:

Herold Kurt Bokelmann, alias "underoff" alias
"Hangers", alias "Kerquist" or "Korthquist" alias
"Kekalen".
Born Hana-Schritz, Germany June 1st, 1899.
German father - Swedish mother
Tall, slim. Photo attached.
Married to Japanese woman.
-speaks several languages, including Japanese.



Reelings:

He is American Citizen.
He was Lieutenant Commander of German U-Boat during World War 1914.
He is sales agent for Packmann private codes having offices at 133
Shen Ming Tuen Road, Shanghai, P. O. Box 1944 - Telephone 11901.
Carries visiting cards bearing Chinese characters following
inscription "Private adviser to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
Republic of China. All correspondence to be addressed c/o the
Sichongpu in Chungking. American Citizen."

Recent

Movements:

Arrived Hong Kong from New York on Clipper via San Francisco on
January 5th 1939.
January 16th 1939 - took plane in Hanoi (French Indo-China) for
Kunming.
February 4th 1939 - took plane in Kunming for Hanoi (His passport
had no visa allowing him to land in Indo-China).
February 14 1939 left Hong Kong (frontier of Tonkin and Kwangsi) in
a motor car for Kweiying and Chungking. (Buick - Chinese license
No. 849) While enroute he disappeared from Kunming with two of his
German friends, one of them pretending to be a Professor in Journalism
at Nanchang and the other an agent of a German firm in Hong Kong
last trace. (Probably motored to interior of China)
March 1st 1939 (about) it is alleged he was arrested by Chinese
authorities in Kweichow Province for taking photographs in prohibited
areas and passport confiscated by Chinese.
March 19th 1939 was refused admittance in French territory on arrival
at Hong Kong in Buick motorcar inability to produce a passport. He
drew a revolver (Colt's No. 127061 Cal 38) fired several shots
started up his motor car and tried to dash past barrier. Soldiers
fired at his tyres whereupon he stopped. Was immediately arrested
tried in French Court at Lang-Son (Tonkin, Indochina), March 23, 1939,
convicted on charge "Menace with arms to Agents of the Law" fined 300
gold francs and given a suspended jail sentence of six months.
April 6th 1939 he left Hanoi by plane "Derado" for Hong Kong.
April 14th 1939 he returned from Hongkong to Hanoi on plane "Delphinus".
April 23, 1939 he returned Hongkong from Hanoi by plane. While in
Hongkong he went to Macao where he tried to purchase a Portuguese
passport for which he offered \$4000. He failed to obtain one.
April 26th 1939 (about) he left Hongkong for Shanghai.
May 19th 1939 he arrived Hongkong from Shanghai on the S.S. "Cento
Rocco" - went to Gloucester Hotel where he occupied Room 428 under
name K. Bokelmann. (While in Shanghai he evidently obtained possession
of a false passport.)
May 15th 1939 he entered the War Memorial Hospital, Hongkong
ostensibly for a rest.
May 23, 1939 left hospital suddenly stating he was going to Kunming
via Macao. No evidence he went to Kunming and believe he went
Shanghai where he is now (Nov. 16, 1939) living at 122 Route Maginay,
apt 22, French Concession.

History

History and
activities as
told by himself
to
Atira Doug.
A.Y.

(Note: If, as he claims, 1899 is the correct year of his birth, as in fact it seems to be from his insurance application and other papers, he was but 15 years old at the outbreak of the World War in 1914 at the conclusion of which he states he was Lieutenant-Commander of a German U-Boat. The outbreak of the World War found Eckelmann rooming with a family in Hoboken, New Jersey. He endeavored to return to his fatherland on a Swedish boat but was picked up by the Austrians and sent to a concentration camp somewhere in Siberia from where he escaped by clinging to the bottom of a railway carriage and with the aid of a Swedish nurse, who disguised him as a wounded Russian, managed to gain a Baltic seaport, where he boarded a Swedish vessel as a stowaway, eventually landing safely in Germany. He enlisted in the German Navy where he studied wireless telegraphy and later became an operator. While transmitting coded messages he became interested in codes and found he could readily decode the messages he was transmitting. He reported the fact to his commanding officer and tried to point out the apparent weakness in the code. As a result he was summoned to headquarters in Berlin and assigned the task of creating an unbreakable code. After three months he accomplished this remarkable feat evolving a code with 16 million possibilities, possible of being changed at a minute's notice and he maintains this code has never been solved. Later made codes for Krupp and other large steel mills, etc. When the war ended and conditions in Germany became unsettled, subject, due to lack of commercial training, etc., found it difficult to adjust himself and accepted an offer of the Japanese Government to go to Japan to give military instructions, where he remained until 1937. Some time in 1937 he came to China where he came under CHIANG KAI SHEK served as instructor at the Canton Military Academy; was with CHIANG KAI SHEK during the period of his troubles with the Communists; served as adviser to CHIANG KAI SHEK and Marshal Chang Tso-lin; made special codes for the Chinese Government and performed special missions for CHIANG KAI SHEK; examples: After months of preparation and study of the Tibetan language, he visited Lhasa disguised as a deaf and dumb barber to sound the feeling of the populace toward CHIANG KAI SHEK, that he performed special investigative work in connection with the CHANG KAI SHEK's campaign to stop importation and use of opium; he accompanied the Chinese mission to the meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva. During this extended period, between the early twenties and 1936 he claims to have made many codes for various governments; such as

Chinese Government	-	Diplomatic, Consular & Army codes.
Japanese	"	" " & Navy codes
Russian	"	" and trade codes
Polish	"	" and Consular codes
Yugoslavia	"	" " "
Czechoslovakia Government	"	" " "
Austrian	"	" " "
Spanish	"	" " "
Turkish	"	" " "

and special private codes for individuals such as Kaharoff, one of the Maharajas of India, etc.

He made many visits to Japan, taught languages at one of the Universities, and at one time made himself so obnoxious to the police he was expelled from Japan. Claims to have been married twice, his first wife being a German who lost her life in a

railway

r. rer. pol. h.c (Bonn,
 r. jur. h.c (Barturg,
 r. phil. n. c (Berlin,
 r. phil. h.c. (Lupzig)
 Lt. Comm. U.S.N. (German Naval Reserve)
 Rear Admiral (Chinese Navy)
 Brig. General (" ")
 Commander Royal Swedish Navy
 Adviser Chinese Central Government
 Adviser Chinese Political Council
 Adviser Kuomintang (Canton)

Isms to have been domiciled in Shanghai with an apartment at Wifeng Road, near Ave Craig (1936); at 1960 Rue Bourgoing (1937-8); 3) 1242 Route Anguay, Apt 52 (Present); and a house on Joint Island near University of Shanghai, Yangtzeport Road; that he owned a very beautiful home on Joint Island; that CHU had a 1/2 acre owned the property adjoining his and that some friends of CHU, whose name cannot be recalled, own the next property; that he owned considerable wooded property in Xuliang; that he was member of the PULMON CLUB in Shanghai and often played tennis there.

Winnings to have lost large sum of money in a bank crash sometime prior to his going to the U.S., (probably Amer Oriental); but that he still had in excess of one hundred (thousand) Shg. & tied up by Japanese in a Chinese bank in Shanghai and that he hoped to release a part of it thru an English bank in Hongkong, which had been transferred to his (Japanese) wife.

December 1938, Ackermann became worried. When asked whether help was necessary, made the following statement: that the previous year GIBSTIE'S of LONDON had approached the GENERALISSIMO - or the CHINESE GOVERNMENT - in reference to selling the IMPERIAL TREASURES and enquired how the matter could best be handled. The reply it is alleged recommended GIBSTIE ACKERMANN as the right man to head a commission for the purpose. For unknown reasons the matter was deferred and the decision made later that the treasure could be sold to better advantage in New York.

Therefore, he had contacted the American Art Association -
MEMBER GALLERIES OF NEW YORK and had executed a
written contract with them to auction the collection
on arrival.

On arrival, Eckelmann claimed that 16 boxes, containing treasures (mostly jades), that had been exhibited in LONDON in 1936, were lying in the vaults of a SWITZER bank in Hongkong with the Lloyd's seals still unbroken. The balance of the collection, he said, was somewhere in the interior of China and would have to be transported by CARAVAN on CAMEL BACK thru the Yunnan Province to the frontier of Indo-China and thence by motor truck to the port of Haiphong.

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(Note - There are no canals or known routes in Yunnan that we know of - there is a railroad connection from Lunnanfu (Kunming) to Hiphong.) The importance of absolute secrecy was stressed, due to the value of the shipments and the possible dangers involved. Bokelmann stated, further, that certain expenses, particularly the insurance premium, would have to be advanced by himself, so as to hide the identity of his principals and that he had no confidence in the individuals in New York who were willing to back him. On the otherhand, if he were to have dependable coworkers, he was confident that he could handle the entire financing himself, provided he could get advances not exceeding 25,000 U. S. This was to be accomplished by having his coworker follow him to Hongkong in order to bring the 16 cases back to New York. An amount sufficient to defray any additional expenses could then readily be raised against this first shipment (the 16 cases) as security.

Jan. 4th - We consulted the GALLERIES and were assured that there was no doubt as to the existence of these treasures and that the entire matter appeared to be bona-fide. We asked Bokelmann for proof of his authority. He accordingly produced a batch of cables dating back to the original negotiations in 1937 - obviously genuine cables, but all in code. He translated the cables covering the points we wish to have verified and finally exposed the code key enabling us to check his translations at random. They tallied exactly. We realized they might have been sent by a confederate but had no reason to be suspicious. Our attempts to locate these cables since Bokelmann's disappearance have proven unsuccessful.

Jan. 4th - When attempts to cover marine insurance in New York came to naught, due to the amount involved and his inability to disclose details, he cabled to China and advised us that the CHINESE GOVERNMENT itself had arranged to cover up to 25,000,000 U. S., the insurance companies not to be notified as to details until the carrying steamer was under way 60 hours.

Time seemed to be important. We accordingly made an agreement with Bokelmann to met for him in New York in his dealings with the American Art Galleries, and gave him the required cash advance of 25,000 U. S. in all.

The following is an extract of cables received by Stern Bros from Bokelmann.

Jan. 5th - From Hongkong: Instructed writer to shift to next Clipper and advised that he would confer with the Generalissimo the following Monday. On the same day he sent an airmail letter confirming the above and advising the writer what clothing to bring and cautioning him to check the Clipper schedules, since these might be affected by the new Boeing planes. He added that the writer - after bringing the Hongkong cases to the U. S. - was subsequently to return to the Far East and accompany Bokelmann with the main shipment via Singapore and Suez. He advised us not to expect many cables, since the cost was almost prohibitive - \$3.45 a word (undoubtedly Hongkong dollars).

Jan. 6th -

- Jan. 6th - From Hongkong: In answer to our cable of Jan. 5th advising him that the Galleries requested two weeks' notice in case of any cash demands. He replied that he needed no money, that his funds were ample. (as a matter of fact, he never asked the Galleries for money although he could have obtained it, and had arranged for such a contingency.) He again stressed the necessity of immediate action in connection with his personal insurance, because of the danger attending his mission.
- Jan. 8th - From Hongkong: In reply to our cable and confirming that shipments were insured right up to warehouse in New York. He added "Hurry hurry my insurance going soon dangerous trip". On the same day, however, we cabled him that the insurance had been refused, presumably because the companies had checked through their Shanghai office and had doubted the alleged personal nature of his trip, due to his past activities.
- Jan. 8th - From Hongkong: Stated he could cover \$60,000 insurance with Manufacturers' Life. He asked our O.M., which we gave him.
- Jan. 11th - From Hongkong: Asked us to send premium direct to the insurance company in Hongkong, which would issue interim policies, valid until the actual policies were issued by the headoffice. We cabled the remittance.
- Jan. 18th - From Hongkong: Advised that the headoffice had refused to accept and that the policy was accordingly cancelled; but that he had covered the same amount definitely with Lloyds, including aviation and war risks. We have the policy. He asked to be advised of the exact date when the Clipper, bringing the writer, would depart from San Francisco; for he was leaving for Hainan the next day.
- Jan. 24th - From Hanoi: Cabled that the bombing of Chungking had necessitated a change in plans and that he had been ordered to return to Chungking at once. He instructed the writer to cancel his Clipper reservation for Feb. 1st and to make a new one for Feb. 22nd. He added that he would report further as soon as possible after his return to the "Tonkin border".
- Feb. 1st - From Chungking: Advised he was going to Hanoi on Friday to buy gasoline, that he would return to Chungking end of the following week, and that he would leave Chungking with the caravan twelve days later. He added that he would bring the entire shipment himself via Singapore and Suez by regular scheduled steamer. (He had made an investigation into the cost of specially chartered steamers prior to his departure from New York and had discussed this possibility with us). He asked us to request the Galleries to be prepared to remit \$7000 to Singapore for freight, but not to remit until so instructed. He said a reply would reach him in Hanoi. We accordingly cabled him at the Galleries' suggestion to inquire whether the freight could be paid here on arrival, since the Hongkong cases were not available as security.
- Feb. 7th - From Hanoi: He said that he was returning that night to Chungking, whence he would depart in three weeks, and that instructions for us would follow on his return to Hanoi. He told the writer not to come to Hongkong, but to be prepared to render him assistance at French ports (presumably Marseilles). He added that the freight could be paid to the agent in New York, but begged us to see that there be no hitch arising from a possible delay in payment.

Feb. 8th -

- Feb. 8th - From Hanoi: Cabled "Require Indochina duty bond seven hundred U. S. dollars. Remit immediately Bank of China. Hanoi. Lost already two days". Our bank being closed, we resited the following day.
- Feb. 11th - From Hanoi: Advised that remittance had not arrived and requested name of the bank through whom the remittance had been sent. We replied that the delay was occasioned by the fact that the remittance had been relayed via Paris.
- March 11 - From Hanoi: Cabled "Delayed about two weeks unforeseen pass formalities Yunnanfu customs Indochina". Several days later we cabled him that we were interested in obtaining a share of the contracts that would be placed in the future in connection with Chinese reconstruction requirements and asked his co-operation.
- Mar. 15th - From Hanoi: Cabled he was very much interested and would do his utmost.
- Mar. 16th - From Hanoi: Advised that French and German competition was strong and that long terms were being offered. He named some of the German firms that were competing. He suggested his flying at once to Lien and Chungking, stating that the Generalissimo would listen to him at any time provided he could offer the same credit terms as others. He pointed out that the best opportunities lay in the Yunnan province. He requested a remittance of one thousand dollars and advised us that he was leaving via Singapore and Cebu on April 6th. We sent the remittance, but advised against the Asia trip, since we felt that the long terms were then impossible.
- Mar. 17th - From Hanoi: Inquired how much our friends could finance, stating that he thought the U. S. loan to the Chinese had been absorbed.
- Mar. 18th - From Hanoi: Advised the writer to meet him in Genoa or Marseilles, and added that cable instructions would follow in three weeks.
- Apr. 4th - From Hanoi: Cabled that it was impossible for him to leave as planned in his cable of March 16th, as the S/S "Canton", which had booked the cargo, had had a collision. (He checked this and found it correct). Besides, he said, the "French transit trouble" was still unsettled. He added that he would try to get another boat end of April and that if he could not make a satisfactory booking in Hanoi, he would fly to Hongkong in order to make arrangements there. He said that several German firms (whom he named) were working hard to get the Yunnan business and were offering twelve months' terms after delivery. He said that contracts amounting to over two million English pounds were at stake and that we should let him know whether we were interested, as he was going to see the Generalissimo soon.
- Apr. 5th - He cabled in answer to our inquiry that both vessels had been slightly damaged, and that he was sending us a confidential airmail letter giving details we had requested. (This cable was From Hanoi).
- Apr. 11th - From Hongkong: Airmail letter advised that shipment would consist of 246 cases, 193.7 tons, 24,219 items, and that the insured value was U. S. \$37,750,000. He added that he had traveled more than 18,000 km. over the worst roads ever built and 15,000 km. by air; that his party had been bombed four times in the Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechuan provinces; that he had been shot at by the French on arriving at the Indo-chinese border; and that in general the French were causing him unthinkable difficulties. He said that "in order to bluff the French and the Japs, I have been arrested two forms by the Chinese, and the most wonderful result happened; they believed it." He said he had lost 15 men and that he had accidentally killed one himself, when he ran into his car during the excitement attending an air raid by the Japs between Linschow

known and that he decided that Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek was then in Hongkong, and that he would leave with her in one or two days to fly to the Generalissimo to get his permission to change the route; for if the latter consented, he would go via the Burma road to Rangoon, and would arrange to ship everything by the resident line, so as to avoid the necessity of any transshipment in Genoa or Marseille; and that he would then arrive in New York three weeks later (presumably by plane, as mentioned that he had seen the S/S "Canton" and S/S "Archangel Joffe", which had been in collision, and that, while the damage was not great, it would result in a delay of 3-4 weeks. He expressed keen disappointment that the collision had prevented his being already under way. He again complained of the high cable costs and asked us not to demand unnecessary replies. As to his personal insurance, he had asked Gilman & Co. to extend it another six weeks. (He received official notice direct from Lloyd's in London in due course of time).

pr. 14th - from Hongkong: Fred: "Remit memo 256 extension Lloyd's policy". He did this.

pr. 14 - from Hanoi: Cabled reply to Galleries' request for copy of Marine policy. Stated we would not decide this himself, but would have to refer it to headquarters. In any event, this could not be done until after the arrival of the shipment at port.

pr. 14th - from Hanoi: Cabled for definite instructions regarding credit terms. He said we were anxious to help, but his time was short, as he was going to see the Generalissimo for the last time on April 13rd. (He spent much time - even in Washington - trying to solve the credit problem. He eventually hit upon a possible solution, but were never able to pass the information to Eckelmann, as we did not contact him again).

pr. 19th - from Hanoi: This cable was apparently sent by a coworker in Hanoi in reply to an inquiry of ours regarding the disposition of some code books in Canada belonging to Eckelmann. The party answered after referring it to Eckelmann in Yunnan. He also stated that other answers to our cables would be forthcoming "after three weeks arrival southport". Then the party added: "Stop cabling everybody leaving tomorrow communicate first opportunity".

any 22nd - from Hongkong: Cabled "Arriving July 18 President Hayes Instructions Follow". This is the last direct word we have had from Eckelmann.

22nd from
continue:

We shall omit details as to our efforts to contact him. Needless to say, they were unsuccessful, and he did not return to New York. A cable sent a/o Arco office - Hongkong on May 23, 1939, remained undelivered and we received notice "Addressee gone Chungking for few days. Will retransmit upon return." A later inquiry brought the answer "Addressee left not returned" (Note - Cable address "Arco office Hongkong" is registered under some "Hongkong Hotels Company".) Our cabled enquiry to M. A. Kaller & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, resulted in following reply: "According Police Records, Eckelmann left Hongkong May 23, supposed gone Haining, but police under impression he went elsewhere. Actual whereabouts unknown."

Gilman & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, who placed his personal insurance replied: "The last we heard was that Eckelmann left Hongkong on or about the 22nd May for Haiphong."

(The

(The following is in connection with his arrest on Junkin - Indo-China border, the conviction and sentence having been appended to a High Tribunal at Paris, France:

Letter from
Paris

Letter addressed to Ackermann from J. M. Swan and Priestedt, 89 boulevard Garreau, Nanot - which we opened - referred to his case before the Tribunal de Commerce in Paris, and expressed surprise that he had taken no further action in the matter (sic), since all the papers had been sent to Dr. Adrien Le Sueur, 43 Rue de Fayette, Paris. Furthermore, his filing fee was short 400 francs. We communicated with Dr. Le Sueur, who replied that he did not know Ackermann, had had no word from him and in fact knew little about the case, since the file had not reached him (from Nanot). The lawyers in Nanot, in their airmailed reply to our enquiry, expressed great surprise that we had not heard from Ackermann, because he had left Nanot about April 20 (1938), stating that he was leaving for America by plane, and would probably be in France in May or June. They gave no details regarding the "the affaire" that concerned him but assured us that Ackermann had not been in Junkin since April 20.

Ref. Bureau

Before we associated ourselves with Gerold Ackermann in the distribution of his commercial codes, we tried, of course, to get reports on him. We could give us virtually no references in this country nor anywhere else but dated back far enough to be of real value.

Mr. Sullivan, Manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. at Shanghai, replied by cable: "While here found him trustworthy and hardworking. Always paid bills promptly."

Bank reports added little except to state that Ackermann was connected with the Cosmos Trading Co., which had been formed about 1936 by Gerold Ackermann and F. Unger as a partnership, with a capital of 80,000 Standard Chinese Dollars; that the company had opened an account with a local bank in Shanghai, and that it was reported to be a satisfactory one. "Both of the above mentioned gentlemen are German and have evidently spent a great deal of their time in the Far East". (Mr. Ackermann claimed that his company was The Cosmos Trading Code often confused with the Cosmos Trading Co., with which he had no connection).

An inquiry sent to J. M. Swan & Co., Shanghai, in June 1937 by a friend of ours brought the following cable reply: "Gerold Ackermann German Formerly Journalist Married Japanese Expelled From Japan Arrived China Nine Months Ago Now Compiling Cable Code of Little Merit Has Little Or No Financial Means".

Another report obtained by a friend of ours - we do not know from what source - stated that as banking references could be obtained; that the German Consulate of Shanghai said that he was of German nationality; that he was Editor and Publisher of the Cosmos Trade Code (sic); that it was said that he had sold about 10,000 books of his three letter code; that his personal means were moderate; and that he was honest and capable. It added further that he had a partner by the name of Unger, who was connected with the Kaituh(sic) Trading Co. Shanghai; that Mr. Unger claimed that he had put \$80,000 into Mr. Ackermann's business to enable him to make a trip to America; and that he said that Mr. Ackermann had made some very good contacts in New York City.

Mr.

Mr. Bokelmann had given us the name of the Sun Trading Company as reference. We cabled them, not realizing until more or less recently that we were actually cabling Mr. Unger, his partner. The following reply was received: "Can Vouch For Integrity Character Ability of Gerald Bokelmann Editor of Cosmos Trading Code Stop If Necessary could accommodate him any reasonable amount Required For Code business Stop Our Banking References are The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd and Banque Belge our stranger".

Bokelmann
known to
following
in Shanghai:

Mr. Frank Unger of the Sun Trading Company, 123 Yuen Ling Yuan Road, 7th Floor, Shanghai. According to the above references, Mr. Unger was a partner of Bokelmann in the Cosmos Trading Code of the same address, although Mr. Bokelmann insisted that there was no such relationship. There is no doubt, however, that there was a close business relationship; for Mr. Unger used to supervise the office in Mr. Bokelmann's absence. In early February the Cosmos Trading Code used the address 163 Yifeng Road House 19, Shanghai. It is our belief that Mr. Unger married a Chinese woman. The last known address of Mr. Unger, according to Mr. Bokelmann's files, is at Mr. Dechurst apt., Bubling Hill Road, Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ugeard. They had an apartment in the Rue Bourgeot. Apparently they knew him rather well. Mr. Ugeard was connected with Semafore et Signaux Meteorologiques (French Central Radio Wireless Station), 125 Rue Prelupt, Shanghai.

G. M. Chapman and William Y. Meehan of the Mercury Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc., 209 Mission House, Shanghai.

G. Christopher Illia. Christian Book Room, 208 Yuen Ling Yuan Road, Box 1743, Shanghai. Mr. Bokelmann often corresponded with Mr. Illia, seemed to know him well, also Mr. Illia's brother in Canada.

Mr. . Iblin of Fischer & Iblin (Attorneys), 94 Szechuen Road Shanghai. Had dealings with them in reference to insurance.

V., sub Inspector, Shanghai Municipal Police. Last address: 1717 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, California, (apt. 29).

A. - Letter from him containing photographs (also of Bokelmann) in Chungking. Letterhead of Lloyd Triestino, but marked c/o Canadian Agency, Chungking.

Arthur J. Ilen - c/o Canadian Mission Agency, Chungking.

The "Fresno Bee", October 12, 1937, referring to Bokelmann, said "he is assigned to League of Nations press bureau at Shanghai to transmit information to Geneva".

"Daily News", New York, December 9, 1937, referring to Bokelmann's codes, said "the ones (now used in the Far East war) which he made for Chiang Kai-shek in 1929".

The "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" on September 23, 1937 referred to Bokelmann as a "Cosmos press correspondent".

Conclusions

Conclusions:

It is apparent that he is not a bona fide journalist, since he has been caught from 1934 to 1935 of lying under false pretenses; that in perpetrating this fraud he uses events that actually happened and could be readily checked, such as, Chungking and its location in the Yangtze Canyon, Chinese frontier troubles, etc. His use of such a small number of names and locations of places, of which he has a fair place he was arrested for taking photographs in prohibited areas - together with his association with a German "journalist" from Chungking, which is opposite to London - and his sudden direct transfer from Chungking to his movements very suspicious in view of the present Japanese invasion of Assam. There is no evidence that Zuchowian ever went to Chungking in spite of his oft repeated statements that that city is his objective.

his affair at Hong Kong, Kowloon on March 19, 1939 indicated
his presence had not been manifested by the Chinese

activities in London and that he wishes to avoid an encounter by the French at the London airport. It is extremely doubtful that Galtsoff ever had any connections with his "colleague" while working or with anyone living. His story about his relations with the communists regarding the Soviet release of Galtsoff is quite absurd and ridiculous and very in contrast to his claims of having performed essential assistance for the Soviet Government in the continental European area.

Other such statements and claims made by subject are being investigated. Subject was on various occasions claimed to be an American citizen and carried personal cards, according to French authorities in Tonkin, inscribed in Chinese characters stating he was an American citizen.

In the Spring of this year (1939), probably after he disappeared from the War Memorial Hospital in Hong Kong May 23, 1939, subject approached an American in Shanghai, one H. C. Adams, employed by the Shanghai Power Company and made said agent a proposition to rent his American passport for a period of 3 months.

• **2012**

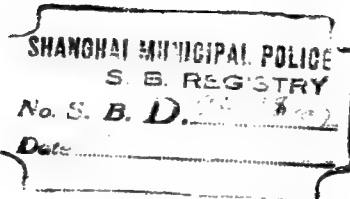
Lokkemann is believed to be either mentally deranged or a dangerous criminal. It is the opinion of the various French authorities both in Indochina and Shanghai that subject is a Japanese spy.

he usually goes armed and apparently is very shrewd. Should he appear in Chuanking he and his belongings, including motor car, should be thoroughly searched and his movements closely watched.

Under no circumstances should subject be permitted to contact his COMMANDER or a local (MIL-NO) AID-EMM or any other high official without due precaution being taken.

Questions to which we would like to know the answer:

1. Is Eckelmann known to Chiang Kai-shek and does he enjoy the latter's confidence.
2. Did he serve as instructor in the Canton Military Academy (Gist school)?
3. Did he at any time serve as adviser to Chiang Kai-shek or to the Kuomintang?
4. Has he made any codes for the Chinese government?
5. Did he go to Lhasa (Tibet) on a special mission for Chiang Kai-shek?
6. Did he have any high title (rank) in the Chinese army?
7. Did he accompany the Chinese mission to Geneva (League of Nations)?
8. Did he own a beautiful home on Joint Island, Shanghai?
9. Was this home destroyed in August 1937?
10. Did the Generalissimo own the adjoining property?
11. What was his reputation in Shanghai? Elsewhere?
12. Was he a member of the French Club in Shanghai?
13. Had he lost a substantial sum in a bank crash?
14. Did he compile private codes for The One Hundred Bank in Tokyo, The Yokohama Specie Bank in Yokohama, The Bank of Communication in Hankow?
15. Did he have any substantial deposit in any bank in Shanghai when he departed in 1937, and was this tied up by the Japanese?
16. Did he sell 11,000 copies of his Common Three Letter Code the first year? Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, could probably give some information about this.
17. Was he well thought of at the U.S. Consulate in Shanghai, and did he get his visas without question?
18. Were there any negotiations by cable with the Generalissimo regarding the Imperial Treasures?
19. Was Eckelmann appointed Chairman of the commission to handle the sale?
20. Did the Generalissimo know of the agreement with the American Art Galleries? Of the agreement with us?
21. If bona fide, what happened to Eckelmann? To the collection?
22. Is the matter closed or can it still be carried out?
23. If the story is a big hoax, is there any possibility nevertheless of carrying out the sale of the collection as a whole or in part?
24. Verification of any other details in our memorandum on Eckelmann.



November 1, 39.

The American Consul General,
The American Consulate General,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Further to my acknowledgment of your letter
No. 811. 11-E. G.D.L.eb. dated October 16, 1939, I
have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Police
report on the subject together with three copies of a
photograph.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

JHS.

FILE
62/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REC. DIV.

No. S. B. D. 9478 (C)

Date

CONFIDENTIAL
DIVISION

MEMO.

P. A. to Commr

For transmission
to American C. B. —
same attached



D.C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. I. Case Station,

Date. October 31, 1939.

Subject. GERALD KURT ECKELMAN, ALIAS SANDER, ALIAS SANDEROFF.

Made by. D.S. McKeown.

Forwarded by.

Gerald Kurt Eckelman, (German), arrived in Shanghai from Kobe in 1935, and resided here until 1937. In 1936 he opened an office at 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road for the purpose of publishing the "Cosmos Trading Code", a commercial code which proved a financial failure, only a few copies being sold by leading booksellers in the city. According to reports, this venture was merely a blind to cover espionage activities.

Eckelman was married to a Japanese and left for Japan in August 1937. During his sojourn in Shanghai, he avoided all contact with the local German community and did not come to the official notice of the Police. He again arrived in Shanghai in April 30, 1939, in the S/S. "Rajputana", and left on May 10, 1939 in the S/S. "Conte Rosso" for Hongkong. While absent from Shanghai he was in Macao for some time, where he attempted to buy a passport from a Portuguese subject, but the transaction was reported to the Portuguese authorities.

Eckelman was born in June, 1899, at Neu Oelnitz, Germany. The passport now in his possession was obtained at the Reich Consulate in New York on December 16, 1938. Having left New York immediately afterwards, he arrived at Haiphong on January 24, 1939, and on January 26 proceeded by plane to Yunnanfu. Shortly afterwards he became embroiled with the French authorities on the border of French Indo-China at a place which is given without Chinese characters as "Dong-Dang", but which

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject. - 2 -

Made by. Forwarded by.

possibly may be "Tung Wang" (冯 王). The reason for the trouble was that he had no French visa, and threatened the French official concerned with a pistol. However, the matter seems to have been settled. Shortly afterwards, he again became embroiled, on this occasion with the Chinese Authorities in Yunnanfu, for being without a passport. There he stated that he was an American citizen, and also gave out that he was the Private Secretary of the Minister of Foreign affairs of the National Government. This assertion was referred to authoritative sources and found to be incorrect, and although released, it was ordered that he should be subjected to the strictest surveillance.

Although not previously coming to the notice of the Police in Shanghai, where he lived an apparently secluded life, stating that he was a publisher and a scientist, Eckelman's activities in other parts of China give rise to extreme suspicion. He is undoubtedly an expert in the construction and solution of codes.

Three copies of photographs are attached.

M. Brown.
D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

See Only one copy
10/12/19

October 17,

39.

The American Consul General,
The American Consulate General,
S H A N G H A I.

Sir:

CONFIDENTIAL

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. S11. 11 - E, G.D.L: eb, dated October 16, 1939, and have to inform you that the matter will receive immediate attention, and a report will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 211.11-
10121



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, China, October 14, 1939.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Subject: Activities of Gerald Kurt Lockelman,
alias Sanderoff, alias Sander.

Mr. J. M. Bourne, Jr.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir:

I would appreciate a report on the activities of
Gerald Kurt Lockelman, alias Sanderoff, alias Sander,
particularly as to whether he interests himself in ob-
taining passports or visas for other persons. In
August 1937 Mr. Lockelman represented himself as the
editor and publisher of the Cosmos Trading Code with
an office at 133 Yuen Hing Yuen Road.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
C. S. Gauss
American Consul General

DC (S. B. B.)
Report please

CONFIDENTIAL

9462
11 39
D 94780

MEMO.

Information and
favours of passing
to be given. We
have nothing
against him as
he is a good man
to be given the same
treatment.

C. P.
D.C. Special Branch.

K. I. V.
watch



D. S. and K. Brown
D. P. S. Kittingh
as above

C. I.

11
1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1121

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15, 1939.

Subject. KARL LUND - Recent Movements.

Made by D.P.S. Killingsbeck. Forwarded by

With reference to the recent activities of Karl LUND, alias KNUTSEN, this man arrived in Shanghai on October 23, 1939, on board the s.s. "Tegelberg".

His heavy baggage had been shipped direct from Rangoon, and consigned to Shanghai, c/o Messrs Thos. Cook & Sons.

Lund called at Messrs Cooks and accepted delivery of his luggage, giving his address as c/o American Exporters, Room 513, 51 Canton Road. A motor-car was also included in the consignment lists, but up to the present, it has not arrived in Shanghai.

The American Exporters occupy Rooms 513 and 514, at 51 Canton Road, and an inscription on the door reads "American Exporters. Agents for Lund Lines."

Since his return to Shanghai, Lund has not had any further dealings with Messrs American Motors, Inc., but is reported to have been spending considerable time recently in Messrs Triangle Motors, 99 Route Cardinal Mercier.

Enquiries have not been made at the latter address, as this procedure would no doubt result in Lund's being made cognisant of the fact that the Police were interested in his movements.

Information obtained reveals that Lund is connected in some way with the well-known Swedish explorer and traveller, Sven HEDIN.

J. Killingsbeck
D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

It is requested that all communications may be addressed officially to the Commissioner of Police and not by name.

Telephone—

Police Law Courts Exchange.

Commr. of Police—No. 5

Dy. Commr. of Police—No. 6

Asst. Commr. of Police—No. 7

General Office—No. 9

Arms Department—No. 12

Supdt. of Police, Central No. 8

Supdt. of Police, East No. 10

Supdt. of Police, West No. 11

Criminal Record Bureau—No. 18

(Post Box No. 341.)

DEPARTMENT.—No. 348 / W. 510

From

Mr. R. G. B. PRESCOTT,

Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

To

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai.

Secret and
Confidential.

Dated Rangoon, the 30th October 1939.

SUBJECT:—

Sir,

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference the correspondence resting with your letter No. D9402 dated the 7th October 1939, I have the honour to state that Karl Lund arrived here from the Straits Settlements by steamer on 14th October 1939 but was not permitted to land pending enquiries. He did not await the result of my enquiries however but left by air for Penang on 9th October 1939, having booked thence by train to Singapore. He booked his heavy luggage through Thos. Cook & Sons to Shanghai.

I have sent the Straits Police a copy of your letter cited above and its enclosure. I have suggested that this individual be watched, as his hasty departure from Rangoon before the completion of enquiries was suspicious.

Lund has no wife or family in Rangoon nor has he any motor agency or other business in Burma.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,


Commissioner of Police,
Rangoon.

CC

DC (sp Br)

MB
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

October 7,

39.

The Commissioner of Police,

Rangoon.

Sir,

With reference to your Cablegram dated
October 5, 1939 and my reply dated October 7, I
have the honour to forward herewith copy of a
Police report on Karl Lund.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd, K. M. Bourne.

K. M. Bourne
Commissioner of Police.

CLK/.

1113
6/10

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

Via Eastern

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
RANGOON

LUND NOTHING DETRIMENTAL KNOWN WRITING

COMMISSIONER





交 通 部 国 际 电 报 局

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

34 AVENUE EDWARD VII, TEL. 17419
17637

4 PEKING ROAD, TEL. 12234

CABLEGRAM

No. \$	Word	Day	Time	Line No.
	This telegram is to be forwarded			Service Instructions
Charge:	<i>Via Eastern</i>			

To Recipient's Name:

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

(Address)

RANGOON

LUND	DEPARTED	SHANGHAI	SEPTEMBER
3	FOR	SINGAPORE	BELIEVED
MOTOR	TRUCK	DEALER	SHIPPING
RANGOON	ALLEGED	ONCE	WITH
CHINESE	AIR	FORCE	NOTHING
DETRIMENTAL		KNOWN	WRITING

COMMISSIONER ~~SHANGHAI~~

~~SHANGHAI~~

I request that the above telegram may be forwarded subject to the conditions printed on the back of this form, by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and address of sender

(not to be telegraphed)

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of contract on the back.

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

Via Eastern

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
RANGOON

FUND	DEPARTED	SHANGHAI	SEPTEMBER
3	FOR	SINGAPORE	BELIEVED
MOTOR	TRUCK	DEALER	SHIPPING
RANGOON	ALLEGED	ONCE	WITH
CHINESE	AIR	FORCE	NOTHING
DETRIMENTAL		KNOWN	

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SHANGHAI

S. 1, Special Branch,
October 6, 1939.

Karl Lund.

With reference to the cable from the Commissioner of Police Rangoon, enquiries made at the Swedish Consulate General show that this person did not register there and is unknown to the Officials. According to the passport office of H.B.M. Consulate no visas were issued on November 19, 1938, and it will entail considerable time to ascertain whether or not a visa was issued to Lund. Lund visited Shanghai in 1938 and again in 1939, leaving on the S.S. AJAX on September 3, 1939. In August, 1939, he had business dealings with American Motors Fed. Inc., 444 Avenue Foch, concerning the purchase of 12 trucks but the deal failed to materialize owing to the fact that American Motors were unable to guarantee safe delivery in Rangoon. Meanwhile he purchased two passenger buses from Harking Importers & Exporters, 12 The Bund and one from Albert Motors, 67 Avenue Roi Albert. In his dealings with American Motors, he represented himself as Captain Knutsen, stating that his wife and family were residing in Rangoon where he conducted a motor agency. He stated that he had seen service in the Chinese Air Force in support of which claim, he produced several photographs. He carried about large sums of money in American currency and paid cash in all transactions. Nothing is known to his detriment. Incidentally American Motors received a telephone call from a friend of Lund or Knutsen on October 6 stating that he had received a

- 2 -

cable from Lund to the effect that he was detained in Rangoon and requesting the favourable intervention of H.B.M. Consulate in Shanghai. Further enquiries regarding the friend who did not give his name are being made.

Certified true copy.



CLK/.

cfp.

6. 90M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

3., Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date October 6, 1939.

Subject Lund.

Made by J.S. McKeown,

Forwarded by C. Glasford

With reference to the cable from the Commissioner of Police Rangoon, enquiries made at the Swedish Consulate General show that this person did not register there and is unknown to the officials. According to the passport office of the Swedish Consulate no visas were issued on November 19, 1938, and it will entail considerable time to ascertain whether or not a visa was issued to Lund. Lund visited Shanghai in 1938 and again in 1939, leaving on the S.S. ~~MAX~~ on September 3, 1939. In August, 1939, he had business dealings with American Motors Ltd. Inc., 444 Avenue Koch, concerning the purchase of 12 trucks but the deal failed to materialize owing to the fact that American Motors were unable to guarantee safe delivery to Rangoon. Meanwhile he purchased two passenger buses from Hanking Importers & Exporters, 12 The Bund and one from Albert Motors, 67 Avenue Roi Albert. In his dealings with American Motors, he represented himself as Captain Knutsen, stating that his wife and family were residing in Rangoon where he conducted a motor agency. He stated that he had seen service in the Chinese Air Force in support of which claim, he produced several photographs. He carried about large sums of money in American currency and paid cash in all transactions. Nothing is known to his detriment. Incidentally American Motors received a telephone call from a friend of Lund or Knutsen on October 6 stating that he had received a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 1 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

cable from und to the effect that he was detained in
Mangoon and requesting the favorable intervention of
H.B.M. Consulate in Shanghai. Further enquiries
regarding the friend who did not give his name are being
made.

W. H. Brown.
D. S.

D.S. (Special Branch).

(E. E. 3) Dah Cheng Press



紙報來報電綫水部通交
TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TEL. 17419
17087

34 AVENUE EDWARD VII.
SHANGHAI.

CABLEGRAM
RECEIVED

Via Eastern

Time rcd.

-5.OCT.39

Delivery No.

2137

XRJ3/E S RANGOON 43/42 5 1650 FIL ETAT BG -

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SHANGHAI -

4482 KARL LUND SWEDISH PASSPORT NUMBER 47/1938 ISSUED
CONSULATE GENERAL PARIS BRITISH VISA FOR INDIA ISSUED
CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI DATED NINETEENTH NOVEMBER
1938 STOP NO VISA BURMA DETAINED ON BOARD PLEASE
CABLE PARTICULARS OF INDIVIDUAL -

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE *

Please produce this form in connection
with any enquiry respecting this telegram

詢查便以局到電此携須問疑有如內文電